

ASX: GMN

ASX RELEASE

18 March 2022

11.7 g/t Gold Intercept Recorded in hole MWD005

Gold Mountain Limited (ASX:GMN) (“Gold Mountain” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on assay results from the Mt Wipi drilling program.

Drilling at Gold Mountain’s Wabag project in PNG continues to highlight the prospectivity of the area with hole MWD005 recording a significant gold assay of **11.7g/t** over a 1m interval from 144m.

Highlights

- MWD005 is the 5th hole that Gold Mountain completed at the Mt Wipi prospect
- Eight, 1m intervals in hole MWD005 recorded intercepts over 0.10g/t with the highest recorded assay being **1m @ 11.7g/t Au from 144m**, this is the highest gold assay recorded by the Company to date
- In excess of 70 samples (1-meter intervals) assayed over the detection limit, possibly indicating the rocks adjacent to MWD005 have been subjected to a mineralising event
- The Company is awaiting the multi-element assay results from MWD005, which are expected over the coming weeks
- To date approximately 1,582m of diamond drilling has been completed at Mt Wipi, with additional drilling planned once complete assay results have been received
- Anomalous copper or gold values have been recorded in all five holes¹ drilled at Mt Wipi confirming the prospectivity of the area
- The five drill holes are located to the southwest of a magnetic anomaly identified at the Kandum prospects that is located approximately 200m from surface and could possibly be a porphyry intrusive that requires further testing
- Trenching is currently underway at Kandum which is underlain by the distinct magnetic anomaly²
- Ongoing trenching and geological mapping has been completed at the Pully prospects with over 500m of trenching completed to date, samples from the trenching are in the process of being dispatched to Intertek for assay

Phil Jones, Gold Mountain’s Porphyry expert said: “I am pleased that we continue to intersect high grade gold mineralisation, most recent being 11.7g/t, as it highlights the mineralised potential for the Mt Wipi area. Recent aeromagnetic 3D inversion analysis, geochemical analysis

¹ First reported in ASX releases dated 7th February 2022 “Highest Gold Assays to date in MWD003 and MWD004 at Mt Wipi” and on the 22nd of December 2021 “Mt Wipi Drilling Update and Expansion of Mineralised Zone” Competent person Patrick Smith

² First reported ASX released dated 7 March 2022 “New Drill Targets to Test Possible Porphyry Intrusion Identified at Mt Wipi” Competent person Patrick Smith

and on the ground mapping and sampling shows the potential for Mt Wipi to host a buried porphyry system below Kandam. The next round of drilling testing this area is eagerly awaited.

Mt Wipi Drilling Program

Gold Mountain has completed five diamond holes at the Mt Wipi prospect for a total of 1,581.6m. Assay results for MWD001 to MWD004 have been previously reported and the gold assay results for MWD005 have now been received, with multi-element analysis for MWD005 pending.

Drill hole parameters for the 5 holes completed at Mt Wipi to date are included in **Table 1** and the drill hole locations are presented on **Figure 1**.

Table 1. Mt Wipi – Drill Hole Parameters

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth
MWD001	799,154	9,734,487	1,616	-60	90	203.4
MWD002	799,358	9,434,786	1,434	-60	131	235.8
MWD003	799,312	9,433,717	1,501	-60	350	348.0
MWD004	799,312	9,435,087	1,245	-60	315	324.0
MWD005	799,191	9,434,592	1,553	-55	105	470.4

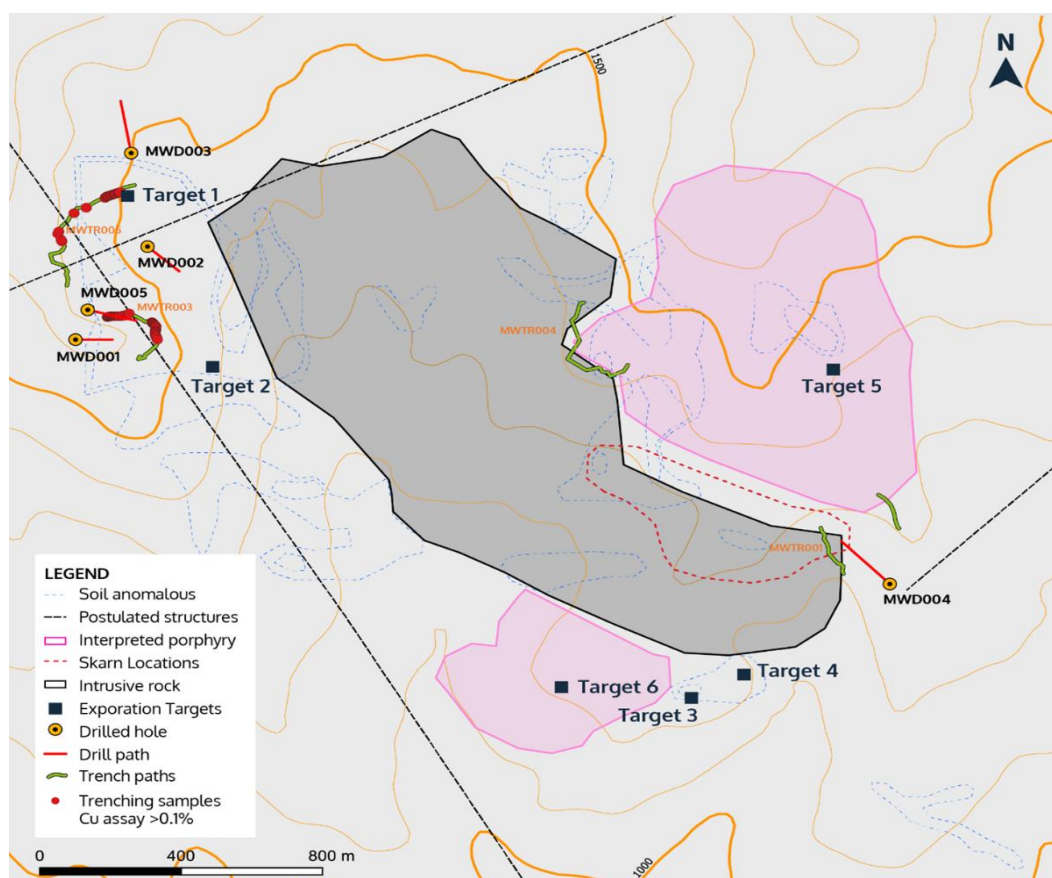


Figure 1. Mt Wipi – Drill Hole Locations

MWD005 was drilled to test the down dip extensions of two wide zones of anomalous copper and gold intersected in trench MWTR003³, (i.e. 37m @ 0.25% Cu, 0.24g/t Au, and 5.4g/t Ag from 6m, which includes a 22m zone from 9m which assayed 0.32% Cu, 0.38g/t Au, and 7.7g/t Ag and 62m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.20g/t Au, and 4.65g/t Ag from 145m, which includes a 26m zone from 145m which assays 0.29g/t Au, 0.28% Cu and 6.7g/t Ag. MWD005 intersected strongly altered calc-silicates with trace to 1% chalcopyrite in places and the hole is strongly silicified and fractured and contains trace to 3% pyrite.

The gold assay results from MWD005 returned 8 assays over 0.10g/t Au with a high of 11.7g/t Au from 144m to 145m, **Figure 2**. These higher gold values are associated with stronger fracturing of the rock and with localised alteration and bleaching indicating that the gold is possible structurally controlled. In addition to the eight assays, an additional 70 samples recorded values over the detection limited for gold possibly indicating that the area adjacent to MWD005 has been subjected to gold bearing mineralised fluids. A list of the gold values which assayed over 0.10g/t Au are included in **Table 2**.



Figure 2. Core from MWD005 where the 11.7g/t gold assay was recorded between 144 to 145m

³ First reported to the ASX on 9 of September 2021 "Successful Trenching at Mt Wipi Highlights Porphyry Prospectivity" Competent person Patrick Smith

Table 2. MWD005 – Significant Gold Intercepts

MWD005			
From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
86	87	1	0.53
113	114	1	0.16
118	119	1	1.26
144	145	1	11.7
158	159	1	0.36
173	174	1	0.22
290	291	1	0.12
300	301	1	0.22

Exploration Update

Gold Mountain is continuing to explore at the Pully and Kandum prospects. In February mapping and trenching at the Pully prospect was completed with approximately 500m of trenching excavated. Samples from the trenching program will be dispatched to Intertek in the coming week.

Currently the Gold Mountain team is excavating trenches at the Kandum prospect, below which a distinct magnetic anomaly has been modelled with a depth to top of 200 below surface and it is modelled to extend to a depth of in excess of 1,000m⁴, Figures 3, 4, and 5.

⁴ First reported ASX released dated 7 March 2022 “New Drill Targets to Test Possible Porphyry Intrusion Identified at Mt Wipi” Competent person Patrick Smith

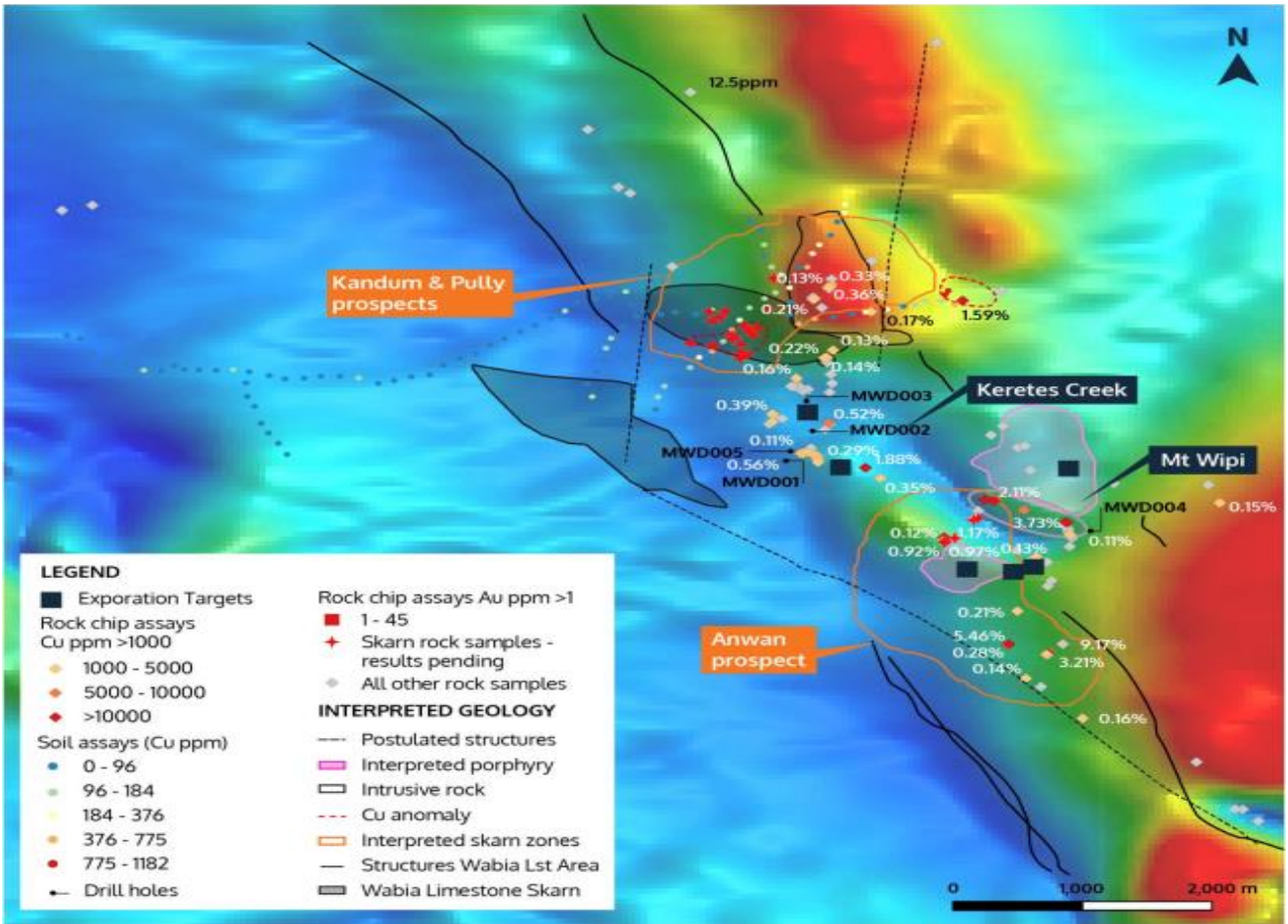


Figure 3. Location of Kandum and Pully Prospects

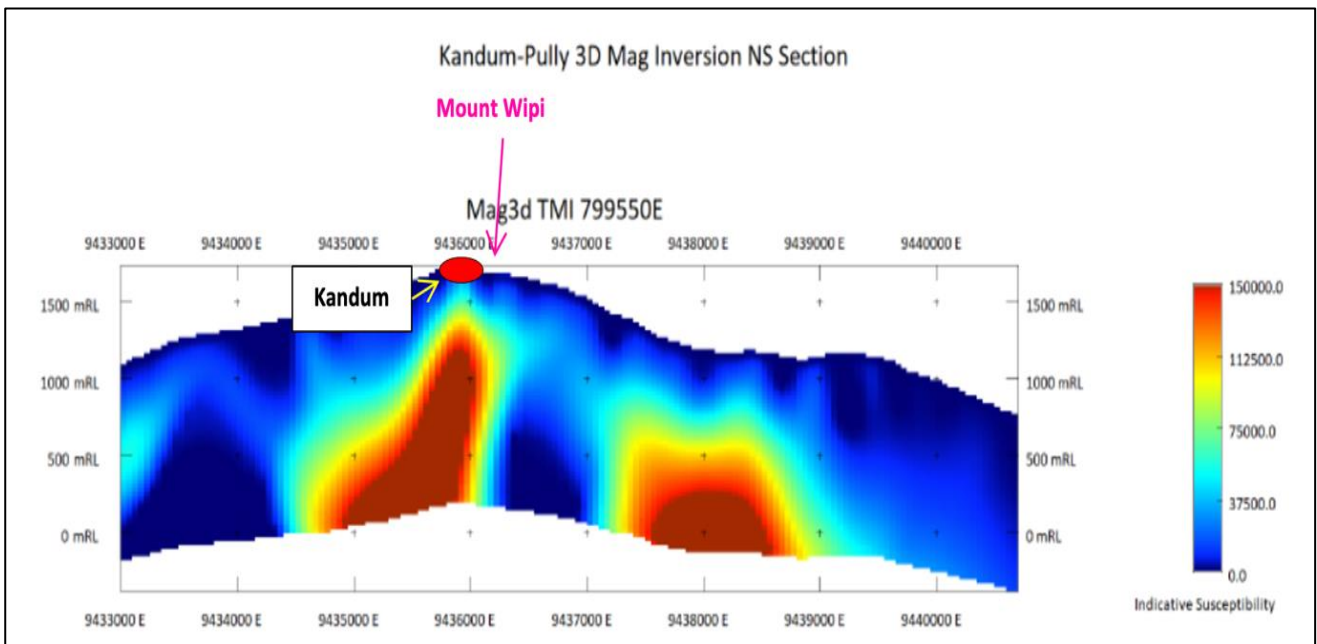


Figure 4. Location of the Kandum Prospect with respect to the modelled magnetic TMI feature, N-S Long Section

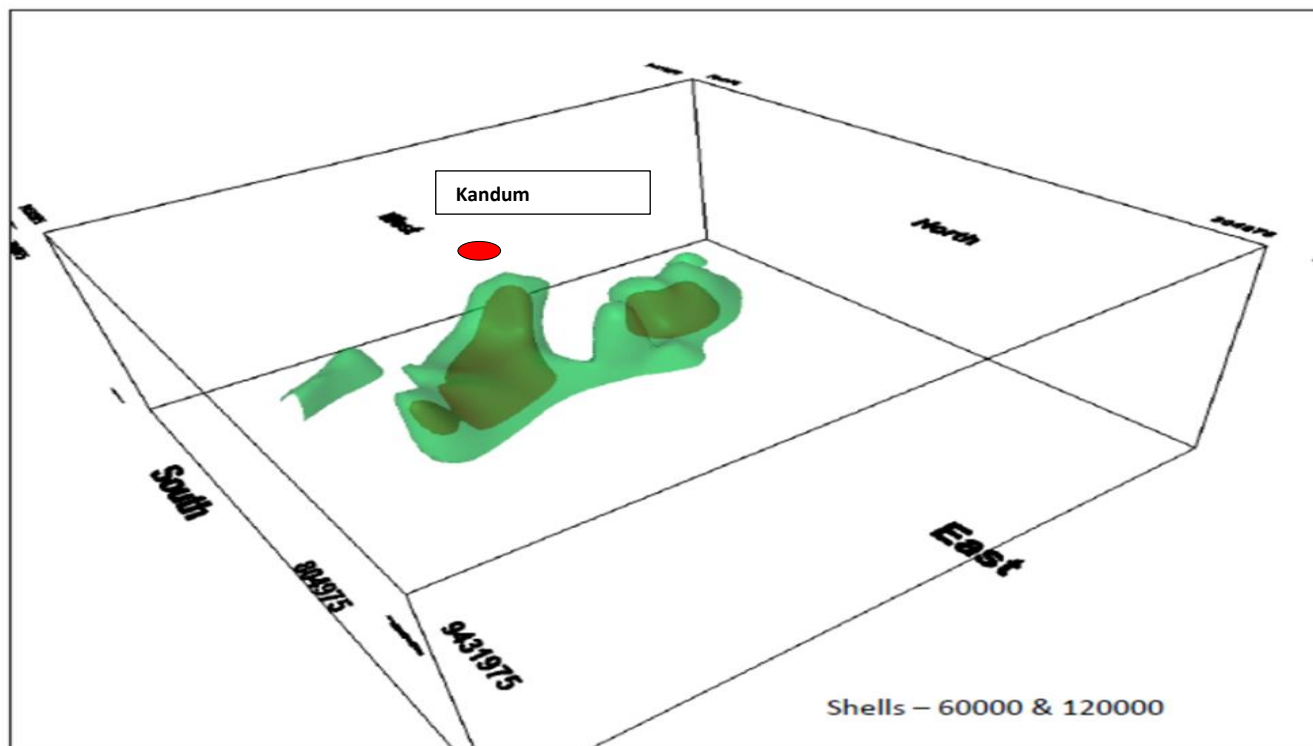


Figure 5. 3D Model of the Kandum Magnetic Feature

GMN is in the process of defining high quality targets at Kandum and Pully for drill testing.

Tim Cameron the CEO of Gold Mountain said: "It is pleasing to see further high-grade gold intercepts from drilling at Mt Wipi, and I wait for the multi-element assay results for this hole. I also note that MWD003 which was drilled close to the magnetic anomaly returned our previous highest gold assay of 6.54g/t, both of which are very encouraging. We look forward to commencing drilling to test the potential porphyry intrusive at Kandum and Pully".




-END-

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Gold Mountain Limited.

For further information please visit the website www.goldmountainltd.com.au or contact:



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Reference to Previous Releases

Soil and trench results and target identification referred to in this announcement have been previously announced to the market in the reports dated 7th February 2022, 7th of March 2022, 22 December 2021 and the 9 September 2021 and are available to view and download from the Company's website: <https://goldmountainltd.com.au/corporate/asx-announcements/>

The Competent Person responsible for the original reports on the soil sampling and trenching data was Mr Pat Smith. Gold Mountain confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. Gold Mountain confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Patrick Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Patrick Smith is the owner and sole director of PSGS Pty Ltd and is contracted to Gold Mountain Ltd as their Operations Manager. Mr Smith confirms there is no potential for a conflict of interest in acting as the Competent Person. Mr Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drill core described in this announcement were taken from MWD005 to MWD004 and were a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ core SOPs for all work were used to safeguard representivity of the sampling and drilling, which was carried out using best and standard practice. Various quality control (QC) measures were used to ensure the quality of diamond drilled samples collected, with recovery measured and recorded by the drillers on the rig and corroborated by the geologist when metre marked. PQ half core, half HQ core and NQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1 m. All samples were placed in individually labelled calico bags prior to being transported and dispatched to a laboratory
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling on the project is being undertaken by QED using an Atlas Copco helicopter transportable drill rig running triple tube PQ / HQ /NQ equipment. Drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 85 mm (PQ) or 63.5mm (HQ) and 47.6mm. Diamond core was orientated downhole using a reflex core orientation device and alpha and beta angles recorded where the core was competent enough to collect readings Details of the azimuth and the dip for each

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hole is presented in Table 1 in the body of this document
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery measured for each drill run as a ratio of recovered core per run length. Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. The overall recovery for MWD005 was plus 90%, with the majority of core loss in the top 100 m of the hole in the oxide zone • Triple tube drilling and sound SOPs ensured good core recovery. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller. • Relationship between recovery and grade cannot yet be established. However, this issue is not overly relevant to diamond drilling and is more problematic for RC drilling.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core samples were photographed and geologically logged. • Logging of sampling followed Company SOPs. Core was geologically and geotechnically logged including lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering, structure and geotechnical parameters. • Drill core logging of lithologies, structures, alteration veining and mineralisation. • Drill core logging of lithologies, structures, alteration veining and mineralisation suitable to support MRE. • All core from MWD005 has been logged and the entire hole is being assayed.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are half-core. • Industry standard sample preparation techniques undertaken at Intertek in Lae (PNG) for gold and by Intertek in Townsville (Australia) for multi-element analysis. • The Entire samples were pulverised by the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>laboratory prior to sub-sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QC procedures - No duplicate samples collected in the field or company standards submitted. Laboratory standards used. • No second-half sampling of the diamond core has been conducted.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry standard analytical methods undertaken by Intertek in Lae, (PNG), Queensland. • Gold assays were completed using Intertek's 50 g fire assays (method Au-FA50). • Multi-element assays were completed using Intertek's 0.25 g sub-sample digested in 4-acid digest followed by ICP-(4A/MS). • QC by laboratory included check assays, duplicate sub-sampling, blanks and standards. QC results show acceptable accuracy and precision.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intercepts that are considered material have been reported in this press release. All gold assays over 0.10g/t Au have been reported in Table in the body of the document, no other sample results are considered by the Competent Person to be of significance. The significant intercepts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>reported match the geological interpretation of core by company geologists and an independent consultant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No twinned holes were drilled. • All primary data recorded in field logs and notebooks, then transferred into a database.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar pegged before drilling and surveyed using a Garmin GPSMAP64ST handheld GPS unit (lateral accuracy +/- 5 m). This is considered appropriate at this early stage of exploration by the competent person. • Grid system used is WGS84, Zone 54S. • Currently there is no DTM for the prospect, RLs are recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS unit, as the prospect develops a DTM for the area will be constructed
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing is sufficient for reconnaissance stage exploration sampling and drilling programs. Data from the Fugro geophysical survey was flown at an indeterminate height above surface with 400m line spacing which is appropriate for an airborne geophysical campaign and for early exploration. • Data spacing for the diamond drill holes is not relevant for this reconnaissance stage of exploration. It will not be used for Resource Estimation purposes. • The data spacing of the geophysical survey is sufficient to allow for preliminary interpretations of the geology and structure of the Wabag area. • There has been no sample compositing

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<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of samples is not likely to bias the assay results and is not relevant given the scouting nature of the drill hole. There is no apparent bias in the drill orientation used.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples packed into poly weave sacks, sealed by cable ties and transported to Intertek in Lae (PNG) by GMN contractors. The samples undergo sample preparation in Lae and are assayed for Gold. The pulverised samples are then forwarded to Intertek in Townsville (Australia) for multi-element analysis by Intertek
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews undertaken.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results Section

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling undertaken on Exploration Licence EL2632 in Enga Province, PNG. EL2632 was granted on the 14th of August 2020 for a period of two years, the tenement is held by GMN 6788 (PNG) Limited (100%). There are no impediments to conduct exploration programs on the tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration programs conducted by Gold Mountain Limited.
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL2632 occurs within a major structural zone, the New Guinea Mobile Belt. It is underlain by Cretaceous-Paleocene marine sediments of the Chim Formation in the east, Eocene micrite and fine calcarenite of the Nebilyer unit limestone in the north, Oligocene-Miocene siltstone and shale of the Kera unit, Miocene sediments and andesitic volcanics of the Aure Group. Miocene granodiorite and diorite of the Wale Batholith intrude the sediments in the northern part of the EL. Pliocene Timun Conglomerate, composed of a variety of rock type clasts, occurs in the headwaters of the Timun River in the south-eastern part of the EL EL2632 contain the potential for skarn deposits and porphyry copper-gold deposits, intrusive-related gold and epithermal gold deposits. The Mt Wipi prospect is targeting porphyry mineralisation within a variably altered porphyritic tonalite and micro-diorite Mineralisation encountered to date has been predominantly iron-pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenum observed on fracture surfaces and in veins.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling by QED using an Atlas Copco helicopter transportable Drill Rig running triple tube PQ / HQ drill rods. All drill holes were pegged as required using a Garmin hand-held GPS unit. The drill rig was positioned and oriented on the drill pad by the geologist using GPS and compass and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>declination was determined by a clinometer on the mast of the rig and aligned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar co-ordinates, inclination, azimuth and depth presented in the body of this announcement. • Apart from results reported in the attached report, no other assay results are considered to be significant.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intercepts for the diamond holes and rock chips that have been reported are from laboratory data, Weighted averaging of drill hole intercepts used where relevant. The COG and internal dilution values are provided. • No metal equivalents used.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this stage there is no indication of the true width of the intercepts; mineralisation is predominantly confined to fracture surfaces, with the fractures in the hole occurring at various orientations. The fracture orientation does not appear to have a bearing on the mineralisation. • At this stage the results reported are the downhole widths of the intercept as the orientation of the mineralisation is still unknown

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<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan view of drill hole locations is included in the attached report, and the drill hole parameters are included as a table in the report. No significant economic intercepts are being reported and therefore no sections have been included. Sections will be included in a future release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration results are reported in a balanced manner. All results are supported by clear and extensive diagrams and descriptions. No assays or other relevant information for interpreting the results have been omitted.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling results detailed in attached report. GMN has made use of the Fugro 2015 airborne magnetic geophysical survey to aid in exploration targeting. The airborne geophysical data was open file data sourced from the MRA in Port Moresby. Flight lines were 400m apart and the data was provided to GMN as raw data and processed data. GMN used RAMA Geophysics to process the data and undertake an initial interpretation of the data.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drill holes are planned at the Mt Wipi prospect and drill targets are currently being generated.